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THE SUNDAY JOURNAL

Of March 1.

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DUNRAVEN'S SCORING

WHAT LONDON NEWSPAPERS SAY ABOUT THE EXPULSION.

British Yachtsman in Sympathy with His Lordship-Sir George Baden-Powell's Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- Lord Dunraven to-day was gazetted Lord Lieutenant of Limerick. Commenting this afternoon on the expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New York Yacht Club, the St. James Gazette says: "The New York Yacht Club, very properly, has expelled Lord Dunraven and we only regret the credit of British sportsmen's hope was ever identified with a man who can behave so badly. His charges were improbable and his refusal to accept the decision of the committee was a mere piece of childish obstinacy."

The Westminster Gazette remarks: "The

result is deplorable, but is no surprise. Seeing that the committee was a tribunal entirely above reproach, it is obvious that the thing to do was to ungrudgingly accept its findings. This was not done and the only result of Lord Dunraven's charges is a soreness in the United States against England which may take years to dispel." The Globe does not take such a broad view of the situation as the St. James Ga-New York Yacht Club are growing more assertion that Lord Dunraven's resignation was not received is especially interesting. If the club had acknowledged the letter it is plain that Mr. Legyard's fireworks would it is that the secretary of the club had not received the letter at 9 o'clock the evening of which it was in the New York newspapers of the same afternoon. But we hold the strong opinion that if it did not reach

him it was because arrangements were made to prevent him receiving it. It will be remembered that there was another difficulty in the stages of this unfortunate controversy about the period at which certain note was received. The Daily News says, in an editorial on

the subject: "Lord Dunraven is a sportsman and a gentleman, but he is no philosopher. The Peace Society ought to take these international races in hand. At the present rate they are likely to breed as much bad blood as any dispute over a South American swamp. The Standard says: "The latest action of the New York Yacht Club is a culpable binnder, which will have the inevitable re-

sult of making international races impossible for a generation. The Daily Telegraph thinks that it is impossible for even the best informed outsider to enter into the dispute with any prospect of doing good. "English and Americans may join hands," the Daily Telegraph continues. "with a mutual expression of regret-first, that Lord Dunraven should have thought it necessary to resign, and, second, that the club should have thought it necessary to expel him. Every one will mourn that the misunderstanding puts an end for a long time to friendly rivalry on

A Telegram Was Sent. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P. for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool, who was joint commissioner on the Bering sea investigation, is authority for the statement that Lord Dunraven cabled his resignation to the New York Yacht Club in addition to mailing it to the secre-

tary, Mr. Oddie. The St. James Gazette this afternoon says that a special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association will be called to consider the action of the New York Yacht Club in expelling Lord Dunraven from honorary membership in that organization. Lord Dunraven presided at the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association this after-

noon and was cordially received. The expulsion of Lord Dunraven was pri vately discussed by the association, and by the advice of Lord Dunraven it was decided to call a special meeting to deal with the matter. Sir George Baden-Powell said that he had a startling statement to make in regard to the announcement that Lord Dunraven's resignation as honorary member of the New York Yacht Club had not been received by that body. The resignation, he said, had not only been mailed to the secretary, but it had been cabled as well to the Continuing, Sir George said that the only feeling among the English yachtsmen was one of sympathy for Lord Dunraven, who, he contended, had acted throughout as a gentleman, but, Sir George continued, it could be said of those in America who op-

A Delayed Letter. NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-The New York Yacht Club announces that it has received a communication from Lord Dunraven. The Hotel, Letter is in the hands of Secretary J. S. V. Motel English. Oddie, and will not be given out to-night.

CONTROLLER ECKELS SAYS THEY ARE DUE TO THE INFLATIONIST,

And Until This Enemy of Sound Mon ey Is Dislodged There Can Be No Cure for Present Evils.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.-Two hundred members of the Massachusetts Reform Club attended the dinner at Young's Hotel to-night. President George S. Hale introduced Hon. James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, and his speech was enthusiastically received. After a complimentary allusion to the ac complishments of the independent in politics and saying that there were now questions of constitutional rights and political action growing out of the war and the reconstruction period to be determined, Mr. Eckels declared that "it is the questions affecting trade and commerce to-day which flow from action taken during the era of civil strife which the citizen demands shall be dealt with, and the public man who does otherwise misinterprets the evidences about him.' He would undertake to touch upon a single one of these, that of the currency, which he ranked as always commanding a wiser statesmanship than the problem of national taxation. He was not unmindful of the recent marvelous display of the abundant reserve wealth of our people and their purpose to mantain the government's financial honor, but this very demonstration was in itself | jana, and Allen of Nebraska. proof positive of the defects of the currency system we were striving to uphold.

Continuing, he said, in part: "The interests of trade, the cause of labor, the undertakings of the manufacturer, have all to-day 'given hostages to fortune' because of the currency system which has been fastened on them. I is in general and in detail inadequate to mee their daily necessities. The government is striving to maintain the single gold-standard of value and continue gold payments under conditions wholly unnatural and in defiance of all monetary laws and experience. The difficulty, so far as politics enters into the question is concerned, is not that politics is the cause, but politics is the effect. The cause of the weakened condition of the credit of our American currency is to be found it treasury note, in 1862, to this very day the inflationist has been the controlling force in American monetary legislation. He stands to-day the strenuous opponent of the single his attitude by taking refuge in his announced belief in the historically demonstrated impossibility and absurdity of bimetallism, whether it be national or interna-Until the inflationist is dislodged there can be no permanent cure for our financial ills. When his career is ended the treasury of the United States will cease carrving on the operations of a bank, its notes of issue will be paid and canceled and their baneful influence lifted from all the industries in the land. There will then be none who for this people would have other than a single gold standard, and none who would suggest a dollar, whether of silver or paper, which is not everywhere, under any and al circumstances, and in whatever quanticles, fairly interchangeable with every other dollar which circulates without entailing loss to any one. In that day the private citizen and the lawmaker will have learned the truth announced a half century since by one of finance: 'Money is essentially rebelious to th orders of law; it comes without being called t goes without being arrested, deaf to advances, insensible to threats, attracted solely by the allurement of profits."

Professor F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, said, in part: "Controller Eckels and President Cleveland have given us a sound and unquali fied answer as to what they proposed to do In our financial history there has been a se ries of haphazard compromises which have only produced our present condition. party that brought about the depletion of the surplus by the issue of paper had the effrontery on gaining power to charge the other with having caused it." He agreed with Controller Eckels that the government should stop the issue of paper and stamp good gold and leave the issue to care for it-

DISTILLERS EMBARRASSED. M. V. Monarch & Co., of Owensboro,

Ky., in Financial Straits.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28 .- A sensation was caused in financial circles here to-day when a statement was published that M. V. Monarch & Co., the large distillery of Owensboro, Ky., had made a proposition to their crediters to give them an extension of two years on their commercial paper. The firm is one of the heaviest distillers in the State, and it is said that the present trouble was caused by being caught for \$75,000 by the frauds practiced by the wrecked companies-the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company and the Bartley-Johnson Company. Mr. Monarch has made a statement of his affairs, and sent it to his creditors with his request for time. It shows that he owes in various forms \$500,000. \$300,000 being secured and \$200,000 unsecured. and claims a surplus of \$250,000 over all liaoilittes. In addition to the securities, the firm proposes to mortgage its plant, warecouses and income from storage and real estate in Owensboro, Texas and elsewhere, and to issue bonds payable in six, twelve, eightteen and twenty-four months. The proposed lieved will be acceptable to all concerned, and that with the revival in the whisky trade The securities held by the creditors of the first class are sufficient, according to Mr. Monarch's estimate, to pay the debt and leave a surplus of \$105,000.

SENATORS INFLUENCED BY THE OHIOAN'S BELLICOSE PHILIPPIC.

Concurrent Resolutions Favoring Cuban Belligerency and Independence Adopted by a Big Majority.

ONLY SIX NEGATIVE VOTES

WHILE SIXTY-FOUR MEMBERS AN-SWERED "AYE" TO THEIR NAMES.

Galleries and Floor Crowded with Diplomats and Others to Hear the Close of the Sensational Debate.

SPAIN'S "BUTCHER" SCORED

CALLED A BRUTE AND HIS WAR-FARE DENOUNCED AS MASSACRE.

Accounts of Weyler's Atrocities Read at Mr. Sherman's Request-Gonez and Campos Praised.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- By the overwhelming vote of 64 to 6 the Senate to-day adopted concurrent resolutions favorable to Cuban belligerency and independence. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

Representatives concurring) that, in the and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belerents in the ports and territory of the "Resolved, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of

When the result of the vote was announced the densely packed galleries broke into long continued applause, which the Vice President checked with difficulty. The result was reached after a day of fervid speeches which, at times, aroused the crowd of spectators to enthusiastic demonstrations. The keen public interest in the subject was evinced by the presence of the largest since Congress assembled. The representatives of foreign powers were numerously in attendance, the occupants of the diplomatic gallery including Minister Mendonea, of Brazil; Hatch, of Hawali; Lazzo-Arriaga, of Gautemala; Rengifo, of Colombia, and Baron Von Kettler, of the German embassy. Senor Depuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, was not present, but two of the attaches of the Spanish legation occupied seats with the other diplomats.

The main feature of the debate was the speech of Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. As a rule the veteran Senator from Ohio speaks with reserve and conservatism, so that it was the more surprising when he arraigned Spain and her Governor General, Weyler, in the most merciless and scathing language. Mr. Sherman read specific instances in which Weyler was pictured as stripping young girl captives and making them dance before the Spanish troops. Other speeches were made by Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky; Lodge, of Massachusetss; Caffery, of Louis-

The voting began at 4 o'clock, according to agreement. It was simplified by the withdrawal of conflicting amendments, so that only three votes were necessary. The first disposed of the resolution of Mr. White, of California, limiting the action of Congress to a request on the President to grant belligerency. This was tabled-57 to 12. The amendment of Mr. Allen, directing the President to recognize the Cuban Republic as independent met like defeat-53 to 17. Then came the final vote as given above.

DEBATE AND VOTES.

The Cuban Resolutions Given Right of Way Over All Other Business.

The Senate galleries were well filled at the opening of the session. Shortly after the session opened Representatives Hitt, chairman of the House committee on foreign afthe Senate committee on foreign relations, in a whispered conference at Mr. Sher man's desk. The Ohio Senator announced that the Cuban question would be taken up without waiting for the usual expiration of the morning hour at 2 o'clock. Mr. Allen asked to withdraw his resolutions for the appointment of Mr. Lloyd as

a Senate official. This brought on another discussion as to adding a Populist official to the rolls. Mr. Ailen finally withdrew the

Mr. Sherman then moved objection. Chairman Hitt remained alongside Mr. Sherman as the debate proceeded. Baron Von Kettler of the German embassy, occupied a seat in the diplomatic gallery. By this time the public galleries were filled to their full limit and there was promise of a crush.

The floor was yielded for the adoption of the conference on the pension appropriation bill; also for the passage of the bill relating to the anchorage and movement of vessels in St. Mary's river. Mr. Lindsay then addressed the Senate

on the Cuban resolutions. He said the conflict in Cuba was at our very doors and was being waged with such desperation that only one of two results could come, either the complete independence of Cuba on one hand or the utter annihilation of the Cuban people on the other. The Senator said he approached the subject from the standpoint of humanity rather than of law. Declarations of sympathy would avail nothing to the Cubans. Declarations that they had progressed to the stage of belligerents would avail nothing. "If the United States intends taking any

step that will avail these struggling Cubans that step should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba," declared Mr. Lindsay in his stentorian tones. In the past, he continued, the United States had not hesitated to take the position of recog-nizing independence under circumstances similar to those now existing in Cuba. Quoting from international authorities, the Senator maintained that a condition now existed in Cuba justifying the United States in considering a proposition for active intervention to restore public order and in behalf of humanity. But, said Mr. Lindsay, the resolution which he urged did not contemplate active intervention. It extended our foreign offices to Spain with a view to securing the ultimate independence Cuba. "And such independence," added Mr. Lindsay, "is the only basis which will bring lasting peace to Cuba, judging from the experience of seventy years." The United States could not relieve itself from the responsibility of seeing that Spain showed this island some kind of justice. Could we say to the world that unless Cuba secured her independence by her own unaided efforts she must remain under the abject subjection of Spain. Should we not say to Spain that some sort of protection, some sort of justice and liberty consistent with an enlightened age must be shown to these people. Spain now contemplated the anniin order to crush this uprising. Spain owes to Cuba as much as Turkey owed to Armenta or as the United States to Venezuela—

was not given then the point had been reached when the United States should move for the severance of Cuba from Spain.

Mr. Sherman's Speech. At 1:15 Mr. Sherman began his speech closing the debate. He spoke of the keen sensitiveness of the Spanish people and their tendency to quickly resent any act they regarded as injurious to them. But, said Mr. Sherman, he felt that the time had come when the United States must intervene to put an end to crime almost yond description. The Senator said he would not re-ener on the legal arguments so fully covered by Mr. Morgan, but he referred to several pamphlets presented by Mr. Estrada Palma, the agent and representative of the Cubans in this country. Mr. Sherman said the statement bore the stamp of authenticity. He said it overcame the misapprehension that the Cubans were scattered, unorganized bands. It showed the organization of a legislature, of the army, of the President—the latter a man of high character. It was as complete an organization as the United States had during the revolutionary war. revolutionary war.

The rules of war observed by the Cubans The rules of war observed by the Cubans, the Senator said, were humane and honorable, showing none of the barbarous ferocity of the Spanish troops. The Senator read from the orders of Gen. Maximo Gomez, showing the humane treatment ordered for prisoners. It was in striking contrast with the murderous course of General Weyler, the Spanish commander. The entire Spanish force now in Cuba was distinctly Spanish. No trust was placed in any man of Cuban birth. This Spanish force to-day was greater than the entire British force sent to the than the entire British force sent

dependence.

While Mr. Sherman was speaking of the character of the Cubans, Mr. Morgan asked to read a letter just received from an official of the National Capital Bank, of this city, who, with the president of the bank, had traveled through Cuba. The letter described the Cubans as an honorable, chivalrous, high-minded people; brave to an extreme; ready to risk their lives for patriotism. Cuba in armed opposition to Spain, and that the influence and offices of the United States may be prudently, peacefully and effectively exerted to the end that Cuba may be enabled to establish a permanent government of her Mr. Sherman went on to speak of the ba faith of Spain in putting down the former rebellion, when reforms were promised and never executed. The rule of Spain had always been one of iron, of oppression and of atrocities. The Senator paid a glowing tribute to General Gomez, commander of the Cubans, who had been pictured as a brigand. "Gomez is a man of standing, of character," said Mr. Sherman, "He is probably an idealist. Born in San Domingo, he went to General Gomes as a standing of character," said Mr. Sherman, "He is probably an idealist. Born in San Domingo, he went to Gothe to fight for the course of liberty. He

United States to combat our struggle for

ought to be and will be considered a patriot Turning to the material interests between the United States and Cuba, the Senator showed that the trade from the island to this country was \$82,000,000 annually, and from the United States to Cuba "But mark it," said Mr. Sherman, "I do not favor the annexation of Cuba to the United States. In my judgment the Island should become a part of Mexico, being of the same people, and I would be glad to see that end accomplished."

SADDEST PHASE OF ALL. Mr. Sherman said he would now turn his attention to the "saddest phase of this whole subject." He referred to the recall of Gen. Campos, a humane soldler, and his succession by General Weyler, who has well been christened "the butcher." The events of the last thirty days in connection with this appointment had changed the Senator's whole feeling, he said. "This man Weyler is one of the worst men that could be sent to pacify a people. His warfare is massacre. He openly avows it. He is a brute, pure and simple. His hands are stained with the blood of defenseless men and women." pport of this statement, Mr. Sherman se the desk and had read extracts which were most startling and sensational. They recited atrocities of Weyler's former commur of horror through the crowded galleries Weyler had captured parents and their se eral daughters, pretty senoritas. He had or dered the young girls stripped naked and then compelled them to dance thus naked before the Spanish troops, while the parents, driven to the point of insanity, stood by. ut this was not all. Mr. Sherman interrupted at this point at asked that the recital be suspended. Th Senator went on to give extracts from recent interviews with Weyler, in which he of "exterminating the Cubans." They showed him to be, said Mr. Sherman, "a de non rather than a general." Then the Sen-

power can prevent the people of the United States from going to that island, sweeping over it from end to end and driving out these At this fervid sentence the galleries brok into long and loud applause, while the Vice President loudly gave warning that under the rules if the demonstration was repeated he galleries would be cleared. erman said every Christian heart every American heart, revolted against this rule of oppression. We did not want any Armenia at our doors. We should not shield ourselves like Great Britain by saying that Armenia was too far away. Cuba was righ peside us. The rules of civilized society, the spirit of the age, demanded that Spain shoul compelled to stop these cruelties, only the United States, but the countries the world, unite in this demand. And Spain failed to heed it and Weyler carrie

ator added: "If this continues no earth

on the American hemisphere which would not send its people to put an end to the in we must take," said Mr. Sherman, in closing, "and, confident in the justice of thi confident in the justice of the Al-Ruler of the universe, I feel that we hould aid in securing for Cuba the same liberty we now enjoy." Mr. Sherman was again warmly applauded as he closed.

out his projected plans there was not a pol

Other Sensational Speeches. ally pictured the wrongs which Spain inflicted on the Cubans, quoting many newspaper articles, and declared that General Weyler was beginning to live up to his fame. In conclusion he said: "God speed the day when Cuba shall be free." Mr. Lodge asked to have placed in the Record the outline of Weyler's forthcoming

proclamation, printed this morning, and said that this alone would justify any action the Senate would take. General Weyler's policy of shooting down defenseless people was begun, said Mr. Lodge. There is a people struggling against wrongs besides which the grievances which led the American colonies to rebel against Great Britain were nothing. The insurgents had gained the right of recognition by a year of warfare. If further steps should become necessary they would be apparent in time, but as for the step now contemplated he believed it was one which the civilized world would

Mr. Frye said: "I am heartsick and tired o see day after day this splendid repub f ours doing police duty for the most wicked nation on the face of the earth.' After reading an account of the seizure o Bermuda, Mr. Frye, continuing, said that he had been mortified and humiliated by it beyond measure. Although recognizing the supremacy of law, he would have been delighted if Almighty God, without loss man life, could have sent a commot of nature to send skyward the seizing vessel and speed the other Cubaward. In closing he said he would vote for anything that would aid the cause of the patriots, who were so successfully struggling to wrest iberty from the grasp of a relentless

Senator Caffery took an opposing view of the question. He declared that Spain must be treated as belonging to the family of civilized nations, and said all rules of international law should prevail in the dealings of this Nation with the rebellion. Attacks on the past conduct of Spain were out of place in this discussion. Spain was not singular in her record for ferocity. While her treatment of the Indians of South America might have differed in a degree from the treatment given this race by all civilized nations, it did not differ in kind. What had we, asked the Senator, to warrant a declaration of belligerence much less of independence. There was not a scintilla of actual evidence warranting this action. The Senator said he did not favor any course contemplating the taking up of arms against Spain in favor of Cuba. If we interfere in the affairs of Cuba, said he, we do so with the implied threat that we will protect Cuba. Against the powers of the United States, Spanish chivalry and valor would not last half a campaign. Weak in passing a resolution recognizing the bel-as Spain is, she would resent an unwar- ligerent rights of the insurgents was based ranted interference. Lest we incur the imputation of bullying a weak nation the United States should move with caution. Mr. Caffery opposed the resolutions because Congress had no power and the facts did not warrant action if we had the power.

ALLEN BURNING FOR WAR. Mr. Alien read an argument as to the legal right of Congress to recognize independence. He spoke at great length, referring to Spain as an "outlawed nation," and Weyler as a a duty of protection-and if this protection | "bloody butcher," while the crowded cham-

5

ber was evidently desirons of proceeding to a vote. Mr. Allen said he would not only recognize Cuba, but he would establish her as one of the nations of the earth, and for that purpose would summon our armies and fleets to Cuba's aid. Let war come, it should not check us in our duty.

At this point numerous amendments, some

days, while a 'concurrent' resolution will express the wish of Congress to allow the President to act when circumstances war-

rant."
Mr. Pasco said this was the very reason he believed the resolution should go to the President, in order to secure speedy and decisive action. He offered an amendment directing

the President to issue a proclamation of bel-

ligerency.
Mr. Cameron offered an amendment for extending the friendly offices of the United States to Spain for the recognition of the in-

"I am authorized by the committee on for-eign relations to accept that amendment,"

Mr. Sherman moved to lay on the table the resolution of Mr. White, requesting the ex-

ecutive branch to grapt beiligerency, and adding sympathetic expressions, as follows: "We are of opinion that the executive de-

partment, to whose investigation and care our diplomatic relations have been largely committed, should recognize the belligerency of those who are maintaining themselves in

A TEST VOTE.

The motion to table prevailed-ayes, 57

nays, 12. This afforded the first test of the

Senate against a limited sympathetic reso-

man, Gray, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Lind-

say, Mills, Martin, Morgan, Pasco, Turple,

Nays-Republicans: Hale, Morrill, Per-kins, Wetmore, Democrats: Bate, Jeffery, George, Hill, Roach, Smith, Vilas and

lows: Pritchard with Blanchard, Hans-

brough with Harris, Hoar with Pugh,

Mitchell of Wisconsin with Sewell, Thurston with Tillman, Palmer with Aldrich

Mr. Allen offered the following amend-

"That the President of the United States

quested to issue a proclamation recognizing

the republic of Cuba as it exists under the

constitution and form of government pro-

claimed at Jimaguaya, under President

Ciseneros, in the month of May, in the

year of our Lord, 1895, as a free and inde-

pendent nation, and according to the envoy

extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary

accorded to the envoy extraordinary and

minister plenipotentiary of the government

Mr. Sherman moved to lay it on the table

which motion prevailed—ayes, 52; nays, 17.
The negative vote was as follows: Republicans — Baker, Cannon, Dubois, Gallinger,
Mantle, Mitchell of Oregon, Quay, Squire,
Teller, Democrats—Call and Vest, Popu-

lists-Allen, Butler, Jones of Nevada, Kyle

THE FINAL VOTE.

the committee on foreign relations. Mr

Morrill sought to have the resolutions d

vided, but the presiding officer held that i

was out of order. The roll call proceeded

amid breathless interest, although it was

plain that the resolutions were overwhelm

ingly carried. The Vice President announced

the adoption of the resolutions by a vote

of 64 to 6. For an instant there was a lull

and then, when the galleries realized tha

the resolutions were adopted by an over-

whelming vote, there was a burst of ap

plause which the presiding officer checked by

a vigorous rapping of the gavel. The de-tailed vote on the final passage of the reso

Yeas-Republicans-Allison, Baker, Brown Burrows, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chand

ler, Clark, Cullom, Davis Dubois, Elkins

Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hawley, Lodge, Mc Bride, McMillan, Mantle, Mitchell of Ore

gon, Nelson, Perkins, Pritchard, Proctor,

Bacon, Bate, Berry, Call, Cockrell, Daniel

Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Irby Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Roach, Smith, Turple, Vest, Walthall, White. Populists-Allen, Butler,

Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Peffer, Stewart. Nays-Republicans-Hale, Morrill

Wetmore. Democrats-Caffery, Chilton,

While the demonstration was proceeding

Mr. Berry, moved to take up a minor hi

and the crowd, realizing the Cuban ques-

tion was over, so far as the Senate was concerned, broke into a noisy scramble for

the exits and the galleries were speedily

emptied. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections,

5 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Mon-

CHEERS IN THE HOUSE.

Passage of Cuban Resolutions by the

Senate Favorably Received.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-There was an

enthusiastic demonstration in the House to-

day when Secretary Coxe, of the Senate,

shortly before 4 o'clock this afternoon ap-

peared and announced the passage by the

upper branch of Congress of the Cuban

resolutions, but the matter did not come up

encountering the unexpected opposition of

Mr. Boutelle yesterday the House leaders

concluded to postpone taking up the resolutions until the legislative bill was dis-

The whole day in the House was spent i

consideration of the legislative appropria-

tion bill, and considerable progress was

made. An agreement was reached whereby

the bill to change the compensation of

United States attorneys and marshals from

the fee to the salary system is to be offered

An amendment offered by Mr. Tawney

per month for clerk hire throughout the

year instead of during the sessions only, as

is now the case, provoked the charge that

it was a "salary grab." Mr. Payne, who

was in the chair, ruled it out on a point

of order. An attempt was made to over-

rule the Chair, but he was sustained-102

to 43. The provision for Senators' clerks

was then stricken out, with the avowed in-

tention of effecting an "equitable adjust-

Mr. Bailey raised a point of order against the appropriation of \$5,000 for the private

secretary to the President. "The law," said

Mr. Bailey, "fixes the salary of \$3,500." The

When the committee rose the Speaker laid

before the House the President's veto of

the bill to lease certain lands in Arizona

for educational purposes. Mr. Lacey, chair-man of the public lands committee, gave

notice that he would call the veto message

The conference report on the pension ap-

DON M. DICKINSON'S TALKS.

Effect of Recognition of the Cubans

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.-Hon. Don M

Dickinson, who is known as the great

Cuban insurgent advocate, stated to-night

to a reporter that the action of the Senate

ligerent rights of the insurgents was based

on authoritative information that was in

the hands of all of Cuba's friends, that

95 per cent. of all the engagements between

the insurgents and the Spanish troops had

been won by the insurgents. The Spanish

soldiers themselves, said he, and even the

volunteers armed by Spain were joining

the insurgent forces:
Mr. Dickinson strongly bluted that United

(Continued on Third Page.)

as Belligerents.

Chair sustained the point and the salary

to provide that the members shall have \$10

as an amendment to this bill.

ment" with the Senate later.

was fixed at the lower figure.

propriation bill was agreed to.

up to-morrow.

Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller Thurston, Warren and Wilson, Democrats

The vote now came on the resolutions of

of said republic all the rights and privilege

Nevada, Peffer, Stewart, Butler, Kyle.

Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner,

Walcott with Brice.

Peffer and Stewart.

lutions is as follows:

and George.

dependence of Cuba.

said Mr. Sherman

At this point numerous amendments, some verbal, were offered. One, by Mr. Call, pro-posed a proclamation by the President recog-nizing the independence of Cuba-Mr. Pasco called attention to the important COURTS BECOMING A BURDEN.

fact that the pending committee resolution was "concurrent," which, according to usage, did not need the President's signature. He urged that it be a "joint" resolution, thus enlisting the President in this action.

"The reason against adopting a 'joint' resolution," said Mr. Sherman, "is that the President would be compelled to act within tendars within a 'concurrent' resolution will ex-Bill Now Before the House That Provides Fixed Salaries for Marshals and District Attorneys.

WILL SAVE \$500,000 A YEAR

AND WIPE OUT MANY ABUSES THAT ARE SAID TO EXIST.

Present Emoluments of Marshal Hawa kins, Attorney Burke and Clerk

Noble, of the Indiana District.

POSTOFFICES ON WHEELS

MAY SOON BE RUNNING OVER INDI-ANAPOLIS STREETS.

Plan for an Electric Horseless Wagon Adopted by Assistant Postmaster-General Neilson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa!. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- A determined effort will be made in the House of Representatives to add to the pending legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill an amendment which will be, in effect, a bill to abolish the present fee system of paying United States marshals and district attorneys and fixing regular salaries instead. Only recently the Senate discussed with much warmth the enormous increase of the expenses of the federal courts. It was pointed out by various Senators who spoke on the subject that in the last seven years the expenses of the courts had increased over 100 per cent. Every one familiar with the matter knows that the largest share of this needless expenditure is due to the fee syrtem and the abuses growing out of it a' the purpose of the present bill is to

wire 'it this system. ill which will be brought forward row was drawn by Representative agraff, of Iowa, a legislator of ripe experience and a lawyer of recognized ability. His measure has the unanimous approval of the judiciary committee. The bill is of some length. It fixes a definite salary for every district marshal and district attorney. In Indiana the salary shall be for each officer, \$5,000; there shall be no assistant attorneys, except when, in the opinion of the district judge and the district attorney. public interest demands it and, in that event, one or more assistants may be appointed with the approval of the Attorneygeneral of the United States on the written recommendation of the judge and the district attorney, which shall state to the Attorney-general the "facts as distinguished from the conclusions showing the necessity thereforer" The salary not to exceed \$2,500 in any case. In similar manner marshals may appoint deputies, the compensation not to exceed \$2,500, to be obtained by retention of three-fourths of the gross fees collected by him. The district attorney, in similar manner, may appoint a clerk at a salary of \$75 a month. The terms of all United States commissioners shall expire on June 30, 1896, the offices to be filled by the district judge. Every commissioner is to receive \$5 for disposition of each case. Their terms are for four years and no

CANNOT PASS WITHOUT A FIGHT. If this bill can be enacted into law it will effect a saving of at least half a million every year. There will be a bitter fight against the bid, principally from the Southern members, the abuses which this bill seeks to correct flourishing especially in the South. Representative Henderson, who is a member of the appropriations committee, as well as Mr. Chapman, of the judiciary committee, which reported the bill. recognizes that the opponents of the reform can raise the point of order that the amendment contemplates new legislation, which is forbidden by the rules, but he is also a member of the committee on rules gave notice that on Wednesday next he would call up the Dupont contested election and that committee will to-morrow bring in a special order to permit the offering of this bill as an amendment, thus overcoming the threatened point of order. If the bill is incorporated into the apprepriation bill it will compel the Senate to take a stand on the subject. Hitherto the Senators have denounced the fee system whenever its results had to be met in a deficiency or some other appropriation bill, but they have never been willing to vote on any measure to correct the evil which they denounce. Being a clause of the legislative appropriation bil, the Senators must now fight in the open. in any other form during the day. After

clerk shall be at the same time a commis

A recent letter from the Attorney-general gives the emoluments and expenses of the officers whose perquisites are to be succeeded by a reasonable salary. The following is the Attorney-general's statement of the emoluments and expenses of United States Marshal William H. Hawkins, of Indiana; Gross emoluments, \$16,690.37, being \$15,043.84 received from the United States and \$1,641.50 from individuals. The expenses of his of-fice, including \$10,294.57 for deputies, \$1,000 for clerk hire, \$461.87 for sundries; amount to \$11,756.44, making the net emoluments received by Marshal Hawkins \$4,933.83. The salary of the office is \$200. Following are the figures of the emolu-ments and expenses of United States Dis-

trict Attorney Frank B. Burke: Gross emoluments, \$6,765.80; received entirely from the United States; expenses, \$177.80, being \$9.75 for clerk hire, and \$168.05 for stationery. leaving the net emoluments of the office \$6,-The gross emoluments of Mr. Noble C. Butler, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis, were \$8,401.49, including \$7,669.54 earned from individuals and \$731.95 from the United States; the total expenses of the office were \$3 233.90, including \$2,991.80 for clerk hire, \$182.10 for sta-tionery and \$60 for rent, etc., making the net emoluments \$5,167.59. In his capacity as district clerk Mr. Butler's gross emoluments were \$4,075.15, including \$3,316.95 carned from the United States and \$758.20 from individ-uals. The gross expenses were \$749.90, being \$730.65 for clerk hire and \$19.25 for stationery, leaving the net emolument of \$3,325.25. The net emoluments of the two offices which Mr. Butler holds were, accordingly, \$8,492.84. The following are the amounts of fees earned by commissioners of the Circuit Courts and others acting as such:

Alex. C. Ayres, Indianapolis, \$35. George W. Funk, Logansport, \$31.66. James G. Harrison, New Albany, \$162.50. Elmer Leonard, Fort Wayne, \$25.15 Wilbur A. Severson, Lafayette, \$146.20. W. A. Van Buren, Indianapolis, \$701.35. Jas. W. Wartman, Evansville, \$112.70. The salary of the deputy United States attorney, Edwin Corr, is \$2,000 At the night session of the House several

private pension bills were favorably acted HORSELESS MAIL WAGONS. Scheme for Expediting the Posts

Service in Big Cities. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.-A special t the Leader from Washington says: Horseless mail wagons will soon be used in all the large cities of the United States. The credit for the application of the horseless elec-States citzens were already organizing aid | tric motor carriage to the mail service be-

longs to Second Assistant Postmaster-gen-